

The Diabetic Retinopathy Barometer Report

Slovenia



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For detailed information regarding methodology and limitations of the study please refer to the DR Barometer Global Results Report which can be found at DRBarometer.com

Introduction

Global Study

The International Federation on Ageing, the International Diabetes Federation, and the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness undertook a comprehensive, two-phase, multi-country study to investigate the global and specific country issues surrounding diabetic eye disease (DED) primarily, diabetic retinopathy (DR) and diabetic macular edema (DME).

This report describes the specific findings from information gathered from adults with diabetes and health care professionals in Slovenia.

All people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes are at risk of developing DR, which can lead to loss of vision and eventually to blindness. DME is a type of DR that is particularly associated with vision loss. DR is preventable by prompt diagnosis and appropriate management of diabetes.

Vision loss is preventable if DR is identified in its early stages by screening, as effective treatments are now available to prevent progression. Despite the serious risks of DR, little has been published regarding the global awareness of the risks and prevention and effective management of diabetes associated vision impairment.

This research was made possible with support from Bayer AG. Bayer has funded and facilitated this research, acted as an advisor and will assist in the dissemination of the research findings.

Goal

The DR Barometer Study sought, in broad terms, to assess the awareness of, and access and barriers to diabetes management, including screening for DED and timely treatment.

This new information from forty-one countries is vital to understanding the barriers to improved outcomes and the actions required to overcome such barriers.

Initiatives that address the gaps in the care pathway are essential to preventing unnecessary blindness and visual impairment so as to enable people with diabetes to maintain their health and ensure that the contribution that they can make to family and community are not compromised.

Background

The DR Barometer study used a mixed methods approach. Phase I was a qualitative study comprising 120 semi-structured interviews with a small sample of people with diabetes (n = 9 per country) and health care professionals (n = 6 per country) in each of eight countries: Germany, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Romania, Mexico, Argentina, Uganda, and Bangladesh. The countries were purposively selected for variation across income level and region, as delineated by the by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Income Groups (WBIGs).

Phase II was a multi-country quantitative study conducted in 41 countries to investigate the current level of awareness of the risk of DR and of the need for prevention, screening and management to prevent vision loss. The study also sought to better understand the nature of health services and supports available, related national and international policies and the social and economic burden of the disease.

In the quantitative component of the study, both adults with diabetes (patients) and health care professionals (providers) were surveyed. The patient survey consisted of 46 questions divided into four sections covering awareness and knowledge, current care for diabetes and eye complications, screening and treatment of DR and DME, and quality of life.

The provider survey comprised 43 questions covering provider and practice characteristics, and specific information from ophthalmologists. Globally, the patient survey had a total of 4,340 respondents and the provider survey had 2,329 respondents.

Respondents from each country were grouped into regions as defined by the WHO and into the WBIGs.

Study Populations

The people with diabetes participating in the patient survey were self-selected, predominantly from patient organisations. Therefore, this group comprises people who are more likely to be engaged and motivated in the management of their diabetes. Likewise, the provider respondents were self-selected and the same caution should be applied when interpreting the results.

Even though the sample is not representative of the broader population of people with diabetes and health care professionals, the findings illustrate important trends, and highlight areas of concern.

The results from this survey provide new evidence reflecting concerns from the voices of thousands of patients and health care professionals around the world. This study provides a rich resource for generating unique insights into the real-life experiences of people living with diabetes, and as such is a powerful tool to help improve the lives of current and future generations of people with diabetes.

For the purpose of understanding the impact of the progression of diabetic eye disease responses to the patient survey, beyond “all respondents” are reported by three subgroups:

- Without DED: people with diabetes without any reported form of DED
- With DED: people with diabetes with reported DED but not DME
- With DME: people with diabetes with reported DED and DME

As reported by 4,340 adults with diabetes who responded to the survey, 20% have been diagnosed with DED and a further 7.6% with DME.

Of the health care professionals who responded to the survey (n = 2,329), 37% were ophthalmologists, 17% were diabetes specialist providers and 16% were primary care providers. The remaining respondents were optometrists, nurses, health educators or other types of professionals.

Introduction

Slovenia Study

Demographic Characteristics¹

Slovenia is estimated to be the twenty-third most populated country in the European Union and thirty-eighth most populated country in Europe with a population of just over 2 million.

Slovenia is an ageing country with ~15% of its population estimated to be under the age of 15 years while ~18% are over the age of 65 years.

Due to low fertility rates and an increasing life expectancy, Slovenia's population is expected to decrease during the next few decades. By 2050, it is expected that the population will decrease to 1.9 million with 15% being under the age of 15 years and 32% aged 65 years and older. This means that in just over 30 years' time the population aged 65 years or older will have increases by some 64%.

Diabetes Profile²

There are 415 million people living with diabetes worldwide and more than 59.8 million people are in the European Region. By 2040, this number is expected to rise to 71.1 million.

Slovenia has over 168, 200 (112.7-215.5±) adults living with diabetes. The national diabetes prevalence 20 – 79 years is 10.7% (7.8-13.0±), making Slovenia above the global average of 8.8%.

Deaths attributed to diabetes in Slovenia in 2015 were 1, 487 and the estimated number of undiagnosed cases was 63, 500 (58.4-111.7±).

Study Populations: Slovenia

As reported by 64 respondents with diabetes in Slovenia, 22% were diagnosed with DED and a further 4.7% with DME.

Twenty-two health care professionals (providers) completed the survey in Slovenia. Of these, two were diabetes specialist providers (9.1%), 17 were ophthalmologists (77%), and three were primary care providers (14%).

The DR Barometer Study: Slovenia Overview

The DR Barometer study was conducted in 41 countries. In Slovenia, 64 adults with diabetes and 22 health care professionals provided new information about the experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME.

47%

of patients said that a **lack of knowledge and/or awareness** was a barrier to eye exams



22%

of respondents said their vision impairment due to DR or DME made it **difficult to manage their diabetes**

26%

of all providers **did not have written protocols/guidelines** for detection and management of diabetes-related vision loss available



DR: Diabetic Retinopathy

DME: Diabetic Macular Edema

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78%

of patients with vision loss due to DR or DME said that their condition made everyday activities, **such as driving**, working and completing basic household tasks difficult and in some cases impossible



100%

of those with DME experienced days of **poor physical and mental health**



18%

of patients either **never discussed eye complications with their doctor** or did so only after the onset of symptoms



55%

of ophthalmologists **had not received specific training** in the treatment and diagnosis of DR and or DME



Slovenia

DR Barometer Findings:

Adults with Diabetes

Key Demographic Characteristics

Sixty-four adults with diabetes (patients) completed the patients' survey in Slovenia: 56% were female and 44% were male. Sixty-seven percent lived in an urban setting and 33% in a non-urban setting (see Appendix Table 4.2).

The education level of all respondents was as follows: 37% were educated to a secondary school level, 44% to a college/university level, and 19% to a graduate or post-graduate level (see Appendix Table 4.3).

Thirty-six percent of respondents were in paid employment, 42% were retired, and 13% stated they were not working (see Appendix Table 4.4).

Most respondents (39%) were between the ages 40-59 years (28% were 18-39 years, 27% were 60-79 years and 6.3% were 80 years and over). Sixty-seven percent were of traditional working age (18- 59 years) (see Table 1).

Of the respondents in Slovenia, 70% had been diagnosed with type 1 diabetes and 30% with type 2 diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.1).

Twenty-two percent of respondents (n=14) had been diagnosed with DED and a further 4.7% (n=3) with DME.

Twenty percent were diagnosed 11-15 years ago, 19% between 16-20 years ago, 9.4% 6-10 years ago, and 6% between 1 and 5 years ago (see Appendix Table 2.2).

Amongst 18 to 39 year-olds, all respondents had type 1 diabetes. In the 40-59 age group, 80% had type 1 and 20% had type 2 diabetes; in the 60-79 age group, 41% had type 1 diabetes and 59% had type 2 and all respondents aged over 80 years had type 2 diabetes.

In the group aged 18-39 years, 6% had DED and 6% had DME. This increased to 16% for DED in the 40-59 age group, to 35% in the 60-79 age group and to 75% of those aged over 80 years.

While most (89%) respondents reported that their diabetes was well controlled, 9.8% felt that this was not the case. For those who felt their diabetes was controlled, 26% had DED.

Table 1: Summary of key characteristics of adults with diabetes

Group	Subgroup	All Respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED	With DME
All respondents		64 (100.0%)	45 (70.3%)	19 (29.7%)	14 (21.9%)	3 (4.7%)
Gender	Male	24 (44.4%)	15 (62.5%)	9 (37.5%)	9 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	Female	30 (55.6%)	23 (76.7%)	7 (23.3%)	5 (16.7%)	3 (10.0%)
	Total Missing	10	7	3	0	0
Age	18-39 yrs.	18 (28.1%)	18 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	1 (5.6%)
	40-59 yrs.	25 (39.1%)	20 (80.0%)	5 (20.0%)	4 (16.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	60-79 yrs.	17 (26.6%)	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)	6 (35.3%)	2 (11.8%)
	80 yrs. plus	4 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Time since diagnosis	1 - 5 yrs.	4 (6.3%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 yrs.	6 (9.4%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	11 - 15 yrs.	13 (20.3%)	8 (61.5%)	5 (38.5%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	16 - 20 yrs.	12 (18.8%)	9 (75.0%)	3 (25.0%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)
	21 yrs. plus	29 (45.3%)	22 (75.9%)	7 (24.1%)	11 (37.9%)	2 (6.9%)
Control of Diabetes	Controlled	54 (88.5%)	38 (70.4%)	16 (29.6%)	14 (25.9%)	3 (5.6%)
	Not controlled	6 (9.8%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Don't know/ Not sure	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	3	3	0	0	0

NB [1]: Percentages for All Respondents category are calculated based on their respective group. All categories are calculated as row percentages.

NB [2]: Diabetes control is based on the respondents' perception of their own control. Diabetes control terms were grouped as follows; Controlled includes patients who selected 'Very Well' and 'Well'. Not Controlled includes patients who selected 'Not very well' and 'Not well at all'.

NB [3]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME= "Yes".

NB [4]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [5]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

Knowledge and Management of Diabetes

All of those surveyed saw a health care professional for their diabetes, with 98% seeing a diabetes specialist (on average two and a half times per year) and 1.6% seeing a general or family doctor (on average two times per year) (see Appendix Table 2.3.1 and 2.3.2).

People were informed about their condition through a variety of channels. Ninety-four percent received information from a doctor or nurse, 52% from the internet, and 51% from a diabetes organisation or other health organisation. In addition, health educators, family and friends and also the radio and print media were viewed by at least 30% of respondents as valuable sources (see Table 2 and Appendix Table 2.4).

Table 2: Source of information regarding diabetes

Information Source	All Respondents (n=63)
Doctor or nurse	59 (93.7%)
Internet	33 (52.4%)
Diabetes organisation or other health organisation	32 (50.8%)
Health educator	23 (36.5%)
TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	21 (33.3%)
Family/Friends/Neighbours	18 (28.6%)
Nutritionist or dietician	17 (27.0%)
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	13 (20.6%)
Pharmacist	7 (11.1%)

A range of strategies was used by respondents to manage their diabetes. For those with type 1 diabetes, apart from insulin, 60% managed their diabetes with exercise, 47% with diet and 16% with natural or herbal medicine. Of the respondents with type 2 diabetes, 68% managed their condition with insulin, 58% with diet, 47% with oral medicine, 37% with exercise, and 11% with natural or herbal medicine.

Less than one in three (30%) respondents were enrolled in diabetes management programmes, and of these, about three quarters (78%) said the programme included information on the importance of screening for diabetic eye complications (see Appendix Table 2.6).

The nature and frequency of tests that people with diabetes experienced included blood glucose checks and eye checks. For those who had eye checks (97%), these occurred at less than 6 months (42%), 6 - 12 months (42%), and greater than 12 months (13%) (see Appendix Table 2.7).

The main challenges in controlling diabetes cited by respondents were: it was too hard to eat the right things (38%), there were too many other things to do (23%), there were long wait times for an appointment to see their doctor or specialist (20%), the cost of care was high (18%), and there was a stigma or discrimination experienced because of their diabetes (15%) (see Appendix Table 2.9).

Free or low cost medicines or monitoring materials (92%), health education and information (59%), support groups (44%), support from family or friends (44%), and coordination of healthcare and services by a professional (17%) were identified as important to improving the management of their diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.10).

Nature and Information about Complications

Eighty-seven percent of respondents were aware of vision loss and believed other complications, such as neuropathy (82%), amputation (75%), kidney disease (75%), and foot ulcers (73%) were associated with diabetes (see Appendix Table 2.11).

Patients were most concerned about vision loss (47%), amputation (19%), cardiovascular disease or stroke (14%), kidney disease (8.8%), and foot ulcers (1.8%) (see Appendix Table 2.12).

Sixty-two percent of respondents reported that they had no complications with their diabetes. However, of those who did have complications, 20% had neuropathy, 16% had kidney disease, 13% had cardiovascular disease or stroke, 6% had vision loss, and 4% had foot ulcers (see Figure 1 and Appendix Table 2.13).

Aside from vision loss, there was a considerable increase in the frequency of people with DED experiencing complications compared to those without DED. For example, in the case of neuropathy 13% without DED had neuropathy vs 43% with DED. The trend was similar with reporting of kidney disease 3% of those without DED vs 50% with DED (see Table 3 and Appendix EXP 1).

Figure 1: Presence of complications

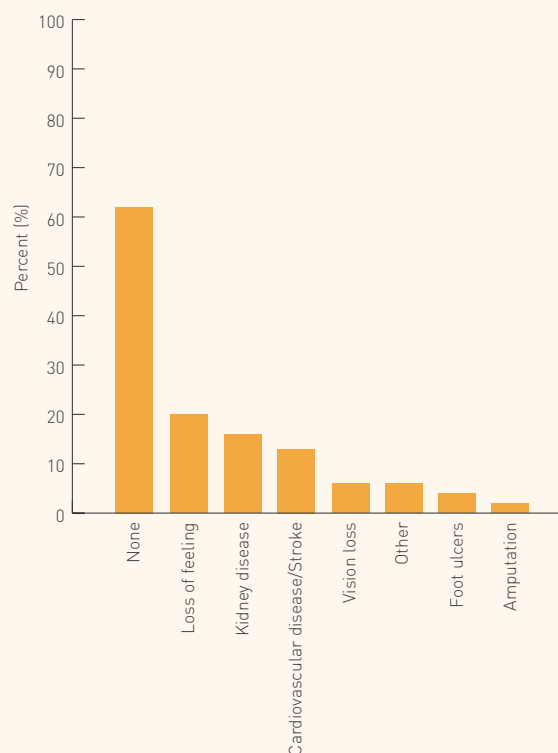


Table 3: Presence of complications without DED, with DED or DME

Complication	Without DED (n=38)	With DED (n=14)	With DME (n=3)
Any	9 (23.7%)	10 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)
Kidney disease	1 (2.6%)	7 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	5 (13.2%)	6 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	3 (7.9%)	3 (21.4%)	1 (33.3%)
Vision loss	1 (2.6%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Amputation	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Foot ulcers	1 (2.6%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Other	1 (2.6%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
None	29 (76.3%)	4 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

NB [5]: Not all responses have been presented in this table, but have been included under "Any". Please see Appendix Table EXP1 for the full list of responses.

Information about Diabetic Retinopathy and Diabetic Macular Edema

Eighty-six percent of respondents stated that eye complications were discussed with their health care professionals. Notwithstanding this, 18% either had never discussed them (11%) or discussions took place only when symptoms arose (7%). The frequency of regular discussions varied from every visit (28%), multiple times a year (7%), and once a year (44%) (see Appendix Table 2.14).

Most patients (90%), reported that they did what they could to prevent vision problems (e.g. having routine screenings, visit specialists), yet 19% thought that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and 2% made no special effort to have a preventative approach to their eye health (see Appendix Table 2.15).

Ninety-two percent of respondents received information about DR and DME, with the doctor or nurse being the most common source (77%) (see Table 4 and Appendix Table 3.9).

Table 4: Source of information about DR and DME

Source	All respondents (n=52)
Doctor/Nurse	40 (76.9%)
Internet	22 (42.3%)
Diabetes organisation or other health organisation	21 (40.4%)
Health educator	14 (26.9%)
TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	11 (21.2%)
Family/Friends/Neighbours	1 (1.9%)
None of the above	4 (7.7%)

NB [1]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question.

Screening for Diabetic Eye Disease

All respondents reported having an eye exam for DED, with 82% having the exam within the last year and a further 19% more than one year ago but less than two years ago. Only 24% of respondents were aware of government sponsored screening programmes for DED (see Appendix Table 3.1 and Table 3.2).

While 98% of those surveyed thought they should have their eyes examined for DED once a year, one respondent thought that it should happen less often than every two years (see Appendix Table 3.4).

The biggest barriers to eye exams were long wait times for an appointment (67%), long wait times on the day of the visit (29%), eye exams not being available near their home (21%), and the high cost of exams (14%) (see Table 5 and Appendix Table 3.5).

Table 5: Barriers to eye examinations

Identified Barriers	All Respondents (n=42)
Long wait time for appointment	28 (66.7%)
Long wait time on the day of the visit	12 (28.6%)
Eye exams are not available near my home	9 (21.4%)
They are expensive	6 (14.3%)
Referral process is complicated or takes too long	4 (9.5%)
Don't know much about my condition	1 (2.4%)
Fear of treatment/results	1 (2.4%)
Burden on my family/friends	1 (2.4%)
Too many other things to do or worry about	1 (2.4%)
Clinics are too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	1 (2.4%)
Other	7 (16.7%)

Treatment of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema

Treatment was assessed separately in people with DED and in those with DME. Among those with DED, 57% (n=8) had received treatment, the most common being laser treatment (88%). Of those who received treatment, 63% (n=5) had completed their treatments and 38% (n=3) were currently still receiving treatment. Eighty-six percent of respondents felt that treatment had been successful and their vision had either improved (71%) or stayed the same (14%). One respondent (14%) felt that treatment did not work (see Table 6).

For the five respondents (36%) with DED, who had not received treatment, the most common reason reported was that their doctor did not recommend treatment.

Table 6: Treatment characteristics of patients with DED and DME

Question	Response	With DED (n=14)	With DME (n=3)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	8 (57.1%)	3 (100.0%)
	No	5 (35.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	7 (87.5%)	3 (100.0%)
	Anti-VEGF	1 (12.5%)	2 (66.7%)
	Surgery	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)
	Other	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Still receiving treatment	3 (37.5%)	2 (66.7%)
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, and vision improved	5 (71.4%)	1 (50.0%)
	Yes, but vision stayed the same	1 (14.3%)	1 (50.0%)
	No	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Did not like the treatment	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Treatment was not effective	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Treatment was too expensive	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Appointment times were not convenient	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	My doctor did not recommend any treatment	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [2]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question.

NB [4]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

Impact of Diabetic Eye Disease and Diabetic Macular Edema

Over half (53%) of those diagnosed with DED or DME said that their vision was affected (18% significantly, 35% slightly) (see Appendix Table 3.6).

More than three-quarters (78%) of these respondents said that vision loss impacted them being able to drive a vehicle (56%), travel (33%), work or keep a job (33%), be involved in leisure activities or exercise (22%), manage their underlying diabetes (22%), undertake household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning (11%), and be part of social interactions with family or friends (11%) (see Table 7).

Table 7: Activities affected through vision impairment and loss

	All Respondents (n=9)
Driving (a car/vehicle)	5 (55.6%)
Travelling	3 (33.3%)
Work or keeping a job	3 (33.3%)
Leisure activities/exercise	2 (22.2%)
Managing my diabetes	2 (22.2%)
Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	1 (11.1%)
Social interactions with family/friends	1 (11.1%)
None	2 (22.2%)

Eight percent of those with DED and none with DME were in paid employment. In comparison, 49% of those without DED were in paid employment. Patients with vision complications did however report difficulties with work or keeping a job (33%), and 23% of those with DED (n=3) were not working (see Table 8 and Appendix EXP 5.1).

Eighty-nine percent of those surveyed did not receive assistance from the government, while 8% (n=4) received income assistance. Nine percent of respondents without DED received assistance from the government, as did 21% of those with DED (see Appendix Table 4.5).

Almost all (90%) respondents said they had no trouble paying for food at any time during the past year (see Appendix Table 4.6).

The majority of respondents (78%) did not feel access to health care was affected by any factors, however, 16% said that it was affected by income. Sixty-seven percent of respondents said they worried about their health and 9% about family (see Appendix Table 4.7 and Table 4.8).

Table 8: Socio-economic profile of patients without DED, with DED or DME

Question	Response	Without DED (n=37)	With DED (n=13)	With DME (n=3)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	18 (48.6%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	Volunteering	2 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	11 (29.7%)	9 (69.2%)	2 (66.7%)
	Student	3 (8.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	3 (8.1%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (33.3%)
Question	Response	Without DED (n=35)	With DED (n=14)	With DME (n=3)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (2.9%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Food assistance	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	32 (91.4%)	11 (78.6%)	3 (100.0%)
Question	Response	Without DED (n=36)	With DED (n=13)	With DME (n=3)
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (8.3%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (33.3%)
	No	33 (91.7%)	12 (92.3%)	2 (66.7%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question.

NB [5]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

Self-reported Quality of Life

The CDC HRQOL-4 Core Modules of the “Healthy Days Measure” was used to capture information on self-reported quality of life, based on the number of unhealthy days within the last 30 days from when the survey was taken. The reported health status varied depending on whether respondents had been diagnosed with DED or DME (see Table 9).

Half of the respondents with DED reported their self-rated health as poor compared with 34% of people without DED. The proportion of people with DED that experienced physically unhealthy days was 56%, which was relatively consistent with those without DED (53%). Only 10% of those with DED reported mentally unhealthy days whilst 48% of those without DED reported mentally unhealthy days. Thirty-eight percent of those with DED reported activity limitation days, compared to 25% of those without DED. These findings should also be viewed in the context of a small sample size.

Compared to 44% of those without DED, 79% of people with DED experienced limitations to their daily activities because of poor health. Where health impacted daily activities, the primary limitations were diabetes, back or neck problems and vision problems.

People living with DED had a higher proportion for the majority of impairments. Of note was a marked increase in vision problems and fractures or bone/joint injuries (see Appendix EXP 2).

Table 9: Self-reported healthy days of patients without DED, with DED or DME

Health Status	Without DED	With DED	With DME
Self-rated health: Good	23 (65.7%)	7 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	12 (34.3%)	7 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Physically unhealthy days	16 (53.3%)	5 (55.6%)	3 (100.0%)
Mentally unhealthy days	13 (48.1%)	1 (10.0%)	2 (66.7%)
Unhealthy days	23 (76.7%)	5 (55.6%)	3 (100.0%)
Activity limitation days	6 (25.0%)	3 (37.5%)	2 (66.7%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select “Yes” for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = “Yes” minus respondents with DME = “Yes”.

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = “Yes”.

NB [4]: Not all respondents answered all questions in the survey; percentages are calculated from non-missing responses to the survey question.

NB [5]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

Slovenia

DR Barometer Findings:

Health Care Professionals

Key Demographic Characteristics

There were 22 health care professionals who answered at least one of the survey questions in Slovenia. Of these, three were primary care providers (14%), two were diabetes specialist providers (9.1%), and 17 were ophthalmologists (77%) [see Appendix PT 1.3].

In this section of the report, data from health care professionals as a whole and then the ophthalmologist subgroup will be reported.

Health care professionals, as a group, had been practicing for an average of 17 years, with the ophthalmologist group practicing for an average of 15 years (see Appendix PT 1.5).

Health care professionals were well educated (95% with graduate or advanced degree), 90% were female and 11% male, and there was a relatively even spread across three age groups (32% 30-39 years, 37% 40-49 years, 32% 50-59 years) [see Table 10 and Appendix PT 3.1].

Table 10: Summary of key characteristics of health care professionals

Group	Subgroup	All Respondents	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist	Ophthalmologist
All respondents		22 (100.0%)	3 (13.6%)	2 (9.1%)	17 (77.3%)
Age group	30 - 39 yrs.	6 (31.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (40.0%)
	40 - 49 yrs.	7 (36.8%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (26.7%)
	50 - 59 yrs.	6 (31.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (33.3%)
Gender	Female	17 (89.5%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	13 (86.7%)
	Male	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (13.3%)
Education	College/University	1 (5.3%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Graduate or advanced degree (e.g. PhD, MD, etc.)	18 (94.7%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)

[NB [1]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

Clinical Practice Characteristics

Forty-five percent of all providers had their main practice setting in an eye clinic (45%), and for ophthalmologists, the only settings were hospital (40%) and eye clinic (60%). Ninety percent of health care professionals worked in an urban setting (see Appendix PT 2.1 and PT 2.2).

Most health care professionals worked in the government sector (53%) and ophthalmologists reported that they worked mainly in the government (50%), combined or mixed (29%), and private (21%) sectors (see Appendix PT 2.3).

The health care professionals reported that 50% of patients do not pay for services, 50% of patients pay through insurance for services and 25% of patients pay out-of-pocket (full fees) for services. The pattern was similar for ophthalmologists, where 60% of patients pay through insurance for services, 40% of patients do not pay for services and 27% of patients pay out-of-pocket (full fees) for services (see Appendix PT 2.7).

On average, all providers saw 130 patients per week, and 29% (on average) had diabetes. Similarly, ophthalmologists saw an average 105 patients per week, and 24% had diabetes (see Appendix PT 2.6).

For all health care professionals, the average waiting time for an appointment was most commonly between three and six months (32%), or between two and three months (21%) (see Table 11 and Appendix PT 2.5).

For an appointment with an ophthalmologist, it was usually between three and six months in 36% of practices, but for a further 21% of practices, the average wait time was between two and three months.

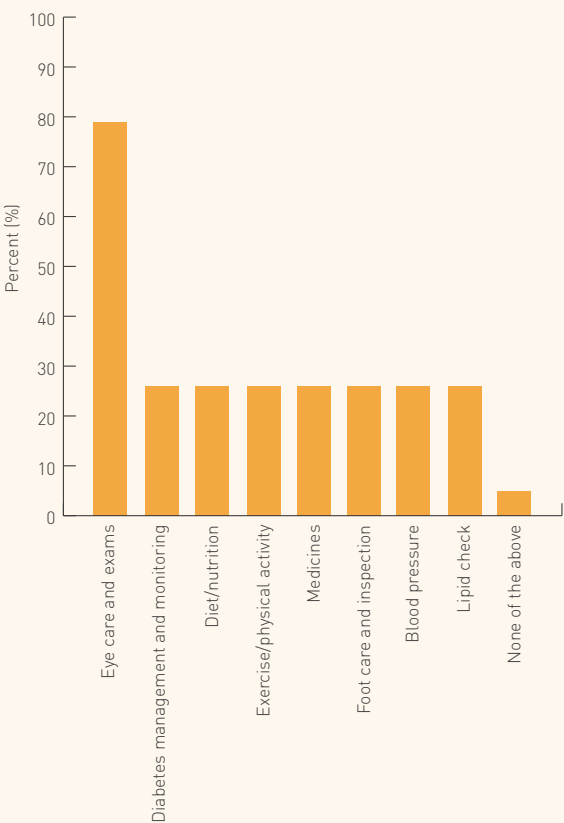
Table 11: Average wait times to schedule an appointment

Wait Time Intervals	All Respondents (n=19)	Ophthalmologist (n=14)
Less than 1 week	3 (15.8%)	0 (0.0%)
More than 1 week but less than 1 month	2 (10.5%)	2 (14.3%)
More than 1 month but less than 2 months	2 (10.5%)	2 (14.3%)
More than 2 months but less than 3 months	4 (21.1%)	3 (21.4%)
More than 3 months but less than 6 months	6 (31.6%)	5 (35.7%)
Six or more months	2 (10.5%)	2 (14.3%)

Patient Education Information

A wide range of topics related to diabetes and its management were addressed by the health care professionals in a routine visit (see Figure 2 and Appendix PT 2.10).

Figure 2: Health care topics discussed with patients during a routine visit



Health care professionals stated that written information about diabetes is available yet the adequacy of that related to eye complications varies. Only one in five (21%) providers reported that they had sufficient information about eye complications, 5% said the information on eye complications and diabetes was insufficient, and 5% said there was no such information. Alarminglly the survey showed that some 58% of providers had no written information (see Table 12 and Appendix PT 2.11).

Furthermore, only 13% of the ophthalmologist group had written information about diabetes and potential eye complications. Seventy-three percent of ophthalmologists said there was no written information available.

Guidelines and Protocols

Forty-one percent of providers and 23% of ophthalmologists only had written protocols for the management of diabetes available, which were used by staff. However, 53% had no protocols (see Appendix PT 2.12).

With respect to the management of diabetes-related vision issues, 68% of health care professionals and 67% of ophthalmologists had written protocols and these were used by staff, but for some 5%, the protocols available were not used by staff. One in four providers did not have protocols on the management of diabetes-related vision issues available (see Appendix Table 12 and Appendix PT 2.13).

Table 12: Availability and use of information and protocols

Question	Response	All Respondents (n=19)	Ophthalmologist (n=15)
Is there written information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	Yes, and information on eye complications is sufficient	4 (21.1%)	2 (13.3%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Yes, but no information on eye complications is included	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	No written information is available for patients	11 (57.9%)	11 (73.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (10.5%)	2 (13.3%)
Question	Response	All Respondents (n=19)	Ophthalmologist (n=15)
Do you have written protocols/guidelines for detection and management of diabetes-related vision issue available in your main practice?	Yes, available and used by staff	13 (68.4%)	10 (66.7%)
	Yes, available but not used by staff	1 (5.3%)	1 (6.7%)
	Not available	5 (26.3%)	4 (26.7%)

NB [5]: This table is a summary of various questions. For a detailed breakdown for each question, please refer to the Appendices.

Screening Protocols and Barriers in the Care Pathway

Timing for the initial eye exam for persons with diabetes varied depending upon the type of diabetes as reported by all providers. For those with type 1 diabetes, 47% of all providers reported that the initial eye exam should occur at the time of the diagnosis of diabetes. For patients with type 2 diabetes, 94% of all providers recommended an eye exam at time of diagnosis (see Appendix PT 2.14).

Overall, eighty-three percent of health care professionals, including 86% of ophthalmologists, reported that follow-up eye examinations should be conducted every year. It was somewhat surprising that only 80% of ophthalmologists and 68% of health care professionals screen patients for DR (see Appendix PT 2.15 and PT 2.16).

Across all health care professionals, 79% send appointment reminders and 16% do not. Sixty-eight percent of the health care professionals and 67% of ophthalmologists shared information to optimise patient care management (see Appendix PT 2.19 and PT 2.20).

The most common patient characteristics influencing the referral process for eye complications for health professionals and ophthalmologists respectively were diabetes duration (68%) (80%), high glucose levels (63%) (73%), presence of comorbidities such as hypertension (53%) (60%), patient's age (42%) (47%), and a patient's educational level (5%) (7%) (see Appendix PT 2.17).

As reported by all health care professionals, the major barriers to optimising eye health faced by patients with diabetes were a lack of knowledge and/or awareness (47%), referral process (37%), and limited access to eye specialists (37%) (see Table 13 and Appendix PT 2.18).

Table 13: Major barriers to optimising eye health

Response	All Respondents (n=19)	Ophthalmologists (n=15)
Lack of knowledge and/or awareness	9 (47.4%)	9 (60.0%)
Referral process	7 (36.8%)	6 (40.0%)
Limited access to eye specialists	7 (36.8%)	5 (33.3%)
Long wait time for appointment	5 (26.3%)	4 (26.7%)
Patients feel eye exams are not important	4 (21.1%)	4 (26.7%)
Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	4 (21.1%)	4 (26.7%)
Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	2 (10.5%)	2 (13.3%)
Proximity to care	1 (5.3%)	1 (6.7%)
Patients fear of treatment/results	1 (5.3%)	1 (6.7%)
Limited access to diabetes specialists	1 (5.3%)	1 (6.7%)
Clinic too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	1 (5.3%)	1 (6.7%)
Other	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)

Slovenia

DR Barometer Findings:

Ophthalmologists

Screening

There were eleven ophthalmologists who answered at least one of the supplementary questions (see Appendix PT 4.1 to PT 4.14). On average, 21% of patients seen by the ophthalmologists had DR and 9.5% DME (see Appendix PT 4.1 and PT 4.2).

The most common waiting time for a screening appointment for DED was between three and six months (46%) with 23% stating between two and three months. Seventy-seven percent of ophthalmologists reported that there was no wait from time of screening to diagnosis, and one ophthalmologist reported a wait time of less than one week (see Appendix PT 4.3 and PT 4.4).

Treatment and Challenges

Half of the ophthalmologists personally administer treatment for DR. The most common factors influencing how ophthalmologists treat patients with DR or DME were high glucose levels (50%), duration of diabetes (33%), and the patient's age (33%) (see Appendix PT 4.6 and PT 4.7).

The most common outreach venues for screening for DED were vision centres (27%), health fairs for people with diabetes (18%) and health fairs for all (9.1%) (see Appendix PT 4.13).

All ophthalmologists said they screen patients for DR based on fundoscopy through dilated pupils. Additionally, 50% use retinal photo and 50% use optical coherence tomography. Eighty-three percent treat DR and DME based on both visual and anatomical outcomes (see Appendix PT 4.8 and PT 4.9).

Sixty-four percent (n=7) of ophthalmologists said that most patients present "in time" for screening, yet the remainder felt that they present when visual problems have already occurred (see Appendix PT 4.10).

Less than half (46%) of the ophthalmologists had received specific training on the treatment and diagnosis of DR and or DME: 40% had training more than one year ago but less than five years, 40% within the past year and 20% five or more years ago. Sixty-four percent would be interested in online education and certification on DME, angiogenesis and anti-VEGF therapies (see Appendix PT 4.11 and PT 4.12).

Ophthalmologists reported that the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in DED were complicated and / or inadequate referral pathways and government or insurance not being able to cover patient costs (see Table 14 and Appendix PT 4.14).

Table 14: Challenges for improving outcomes in DED

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist (n=11)
What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in diabetic eye disease?	Referral pathways	8 (72.7%)
	Government/insurance not able to cover patient costs	3 (27.3%)
	Reimbursement/restrictions on approved therapy	2 (18.2%)
	Limited access to patient education on diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema	2 (18.2%)
	Late diagnosis	1 (9.1%)
	No universal guidelines on referral/screening	1 (9.1%)
	No universal guidelines on how to treat	1 (9.1%)
	No universal guideline on when to treat	1 (9.1%)
	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	1 (9.1%)
	Other	1 (9.1%)

Slovenia

DR Barometer Summary

In Slovenia, 64 adults with diabetes and 22 health care professionals provided insights about their experiences of living with, managing and treating diabetes, DR and DME.

The results of the DR Barometer Study, Slovenia aim to help improve the level of awareness around diabetes and eye complications, and access and barriers to diabetes management, including screening and timely treatment for those diagnosed with DED and DME.

Slovenia is the 23rd most populous country in the European Union with a population just over 2 million. One of the major influences in the region is that of population ageing which has serious policy and programme implications alongside the increased prevalence of many non-communicable diseases. By 2050, 32% of the total population in Slovenia will be aged 65 years and older.

Alongside the demographic changes, the prevalence of people with diabetes is climbing rapidly. Today, Slovenia has over 168, 200 people living with diabetes, 1,487 deaths were attributed to diabetes (2015) and there are some 63,500 undiagnosed cases.

The DR Barometer Study findings suggest that overall a younger population was more likely to be associated with type 1 diabetes, and an older population with type 2 diabetes. All respondents in the youngest age group (18-39 years) had type 1 diabetes and in the 40 – 59 age group 80% had type 1 diabetes.

Health professionals such as the doctor or nurse most commonly informed patients about their condition. Diabetes and other health organisations, the health educator and nutritionist or dietician also played important roles and were viewed as valuable sources

of information. A trend globally, which was reflected in the Slovenia study, was the increasing use of the internet by over half (52%) of the respondents.

Only 30% of respondents were enrolled in a diabetes management programme and most (78%) said that there was information in the programme about the importance of screening for eye complications. While the proportion of respondents is surprisingly small, it may be that diabetes management programmes are not easily available or accessible in Slovenia.

Many respondents struggled with the management of their diabetic condition with some issues that were within their control such as eating the right foods, or balancing life priorities without compromising their health. In addition, long wait times for appointments and high cost of care were challenges. An unexpected finding in Slovenia was the stigma and discrimination that some experienced with having the diagnosis of diabetes.

There was a relatively high awareness of the complications associated with diabetes. Vision loss (87%) was by far the most concerning followed by neuropathy and amputation. Though 62% of those surveyed had no complications there was still many who reported having neuropathy, kidney disease, and cardiovascular disease or stroke, yet much fewer with vision loss. All those with DED and DME had additional complications.

Knowing that diabetic-related vision loss is preventable addressing barriers to eye screening is an important policy issue. All respondents had received an eye exam, which is understandable considering the purposeful sample however, there remained many barriers including the long wait times on the day of the appointment, long wait times on the day of the visit and eye exams not being available near the respondent's home.

Evidence shows that the relationship between the patient and the health care professional is critical to ensure realistic and optimal patient outcomes. It was therefore surprising that 18% of those surveyed had either never had a conversation about eye complications with their health professional or it only took place only when symptoms were present. Equally concerning is the myths and perceptions around vision changes with 19% reporting that vision problems were a normal part of ageing and some respondents not making any special effort to prevent vision problems.

Most people diagnosed with DED or DME said that their vision was slightly or significantly affected which in turn affected their health, lifestyle, and life choices with many experiencing difficulty in driving a vehicle, travelling, and working or keeping a job.

Respondents with DME said that they preferred a proactive approach to prevent further vision loss rather than only receiving treatment when their vision deteriorates. While most respondents had no trouble accessing healthcare services, a small proportion (16%) felt that their level income negatively influenced their care. Health and family were the top 'worries' on the minds of the respondents surveyed.

Patient education is very much at the heart of a proactive approach so it was somewhat unexpected that only 13% of the ophthalmologist group had written information about diabetes and potential eye complications available for their patients. Seventy-three percent of ophthalmologists said there was no written information available.

Furthermore, one in four providers did not have protocols on the management of diabetes-related vision issues available.

Recommendations for the timing of the initial eye exam for persons with diabetes varied depending upon the type of diabetes and the provider. For patients with type 1 diabetes 47% of providers recommended an exam at the time of diagnosis. Ninety-four percent of providers recommended an initial eye exam at the time of diagnosis for those with type 2 diabetes.

Certain factors influenced the referral process for respondents with eye complications, the main being, diabetes duration, high glucose levels, presence of comorbidities such as hypertension and the patient's age.

The greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in DED as perceived by the ophthalmologist were complicated and / or inadequate referral pathways, and government or insurance not being able to cover patient costs.

In large part, the patients and providers who participated in the study were self-selected, and therefore this population group is more likely to be engaged and motivated in the management of their diabetes hence a possible explanation for the rates of awareness and screening.

Even though the sample is not representative of the broader population, and as such may not truly reflect the national situation, the findings illustrate important trends, and certainly highlight specific areas of concern and potential calls for policy action in Slovenia.

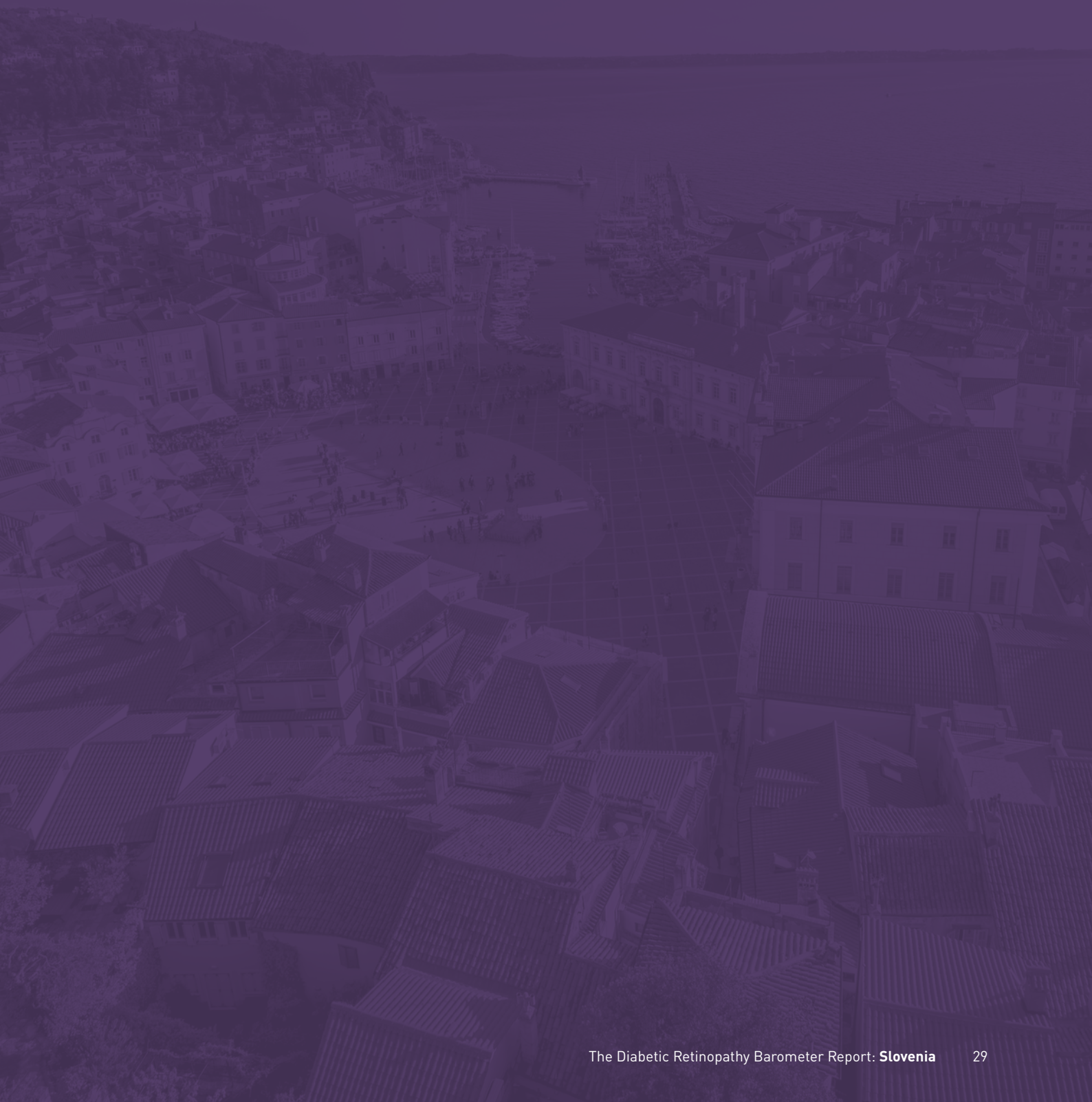
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² International Diabetes Federation. (2015). *IDF Diabetes Atlas*. Accessed from: <http://www.diabetesatlas.org/>

The IFA, IDF and IAPB would like to acknowledge and thank the many organisations and health care professionals from Slovenia that assisted in the dissemination of patient and provider surveys, your contributions were pivotal to the success of the DR Barometer Study.

Appendices



The Diabetic Retinopathy Barometer Survey: Appendices for Slovenia

APPENDIX 1 : National Results

Table 1.1

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents [1]	69 (100.0%)
Respondents aged 18 or over	69 (100.0%)
Respondents with diabetes	64 (92.8%)

NB [1]: valid respondents are those with country information

Table 1.2

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	69 (100.0%)
Included in Diabetic Analysis Set	64 (92.8%)
Excluded from Diabetic Analysis Set	5 (7.2%)
Reasons for exclusion from diabetic analysis set	.
Not diagnosed with diabetes	4
Missing information on diabetes diagnosis	1

Table 1.3

Survey Information	Number of Respondents (%)
Diabetic Analysis Set	64 (100.0%)
World Bank Income Group: High Income	64 (100.0%)
Persons with diabetic eye disease (DED)	14 (21.9%)
Persons with diabetic macular edema (DME)	3 (4.7%)
Persons with Type I diabetes	45 (70.3%)
Persons with Type II diabetes	19 (29.7%)
Persons seeing health care professional for diabetes	64 (100.0%)
Persons with eye disease & not received treatment	5 (7.8%)
Persons with eye disease & received treatment	11 (17.2%)

Table 2.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
With which type of diabetes have you been diagnosed?	Type I	45 (70.3)
	Type II	19 (29.7)
	Total Valid Response	64 (100.0)

Table 2.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
When was your diabetes diagnosed?	1 - 5 years ago	4 (6.3)
	6 - 10 years ago	6 (9.4)
	11 - 15 years ago	13 (20.3)
	16 - 20 years ago	12 (18.8)
	21 years ago or longer	29 (45.3)
	Total Valid Response	64 (100.0)

Table 2.3.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you see a health care professional for your diabetes?	Yes	64 (100.0)
	Total Valid Response	64 (100.0)
What kind of health care professional?	General/Family Doctor	1 (1.6)
	Diabetes Specialist	63 (98.4)
	Total Valid Response	64 (100.0)

Table 2.3.2

Type of health care professional	Times per year seen for diabetes	Value
General/Family Doctor	Total valid numeric response (n)	1
	Mean	2.0
	SD	
	Median	2.0
	Min	2
	Max	2

Type of health care professional	Times per year seen for diabetes	Value
Diabetes Specialist	Total valid numeric response (n)	41
	Mean	2.5
	SD	0.9
	Median	2.0
	Min	1
	Max	4
	Total missing	22

Table 2.4

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How have you received information about diabetes?	Doctor or nurse	59 (93.7%)
	Health educator	23 (36.5%)
	Nutritionist or dietitian	17 (27.0%)
	Diabetes organization or other health organization	32 (50.8%)
	Family/Friends/Neighbors	18 (28.6%)
	TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	21 (33.3%)
	Internet	33 (52.4%)
	Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	13 (20.6%)
	Pharmacist	7 (11.1%)
	Total Valid Response	63 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1

Table 2.5

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	32 (50.0%)
	Oral medicine	10 (15.6%)
	Exercise	34 (53.1%)
	Insulin	58 (90.6%)
	Natural/Herbal medicine	9 (14.1%)
	Total Valid Response	64 (100.0%)

Table 2.6

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you currently enrolled in a diabetes patient management support programme?	Yes	19 (29.7)
	No	45 (70.3)
	Total Valid Response	64 (100.0)
Who sponsors the programme?	Hospital support program	1 (5.9)
	Clinic support program	7 (41.2)
	Pharmaceutical support program	3 (17.6)
	Patient organization support program	2 (11.8)
	Don't know/Not sure	4 (23.5)
	Total Valid Response	17 (100.0)
	Total missing	47
Does the programme include education on the importance of screening for diabetic eye complications?	Yes	14 (77.8)
	No	4 (22.2)
	Total Valid Response	18 (100.0)
	Total missing	46

Table 2.7

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
Blood glucose test	Yes	61 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	56 (91.8%)
	6 - 12 months	3 (4.9%)
	Greater than 12 months	1 (1.6%)
	Total valid response	60 (98.4%)

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
	Total missing	4
	Total valid response	61 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3
Urine check	Yes	61 (100.0%)
	Less than 6 months	49 (80.3%)
	6 - 12 months	7 (11.5%)
	Greater than 12 months	5 (8.2%)
	Total valid response	61 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3
	Total valid response	61 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3
Weight check	Yes	59 (96.7%)
	Less than 6 months	46 (75.4%)
	6 - 12 months	6 (9.8%)
	Greater than 12 months	6 (9.8%)
	Total valid response	58 (95.1%)
	Total missing	6
	No	1 (1.6%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.6%)
	Total valid response	61 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3
Blood pressure check	Yes	59 (98.3%)
	Less than 6 months	56 (93.3%)
	6 - 12 months	1 (1.7%)

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
	Greater than 12 months	1 (1.7%)
	Total valid response	58 (96.7%)
	Total missing	6
	No	1 (1.7%)
	Total valid response	60 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4
Foot check	Yes	52 (85.2%)
	Less than 6 months	21 (34.4%)
	6 - 12 months	13 (21.3%)
	Greater than 12 months	17 (27.9%)
	Total valid response	51 (83.6%)
	Total missing	13
	No	8 (13.1%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.6%)
	Total valid response	61 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3
Eye check	Yes	58 (96.7%)
	Less than 6 months	25 (41.7%)
	6 - 12 months	25 (41.7%)
	Greater than 12 months	8 (13.3%)
	Total valid response	58 (96.7%)
	Total missing	6
	No	2 (3.3%)
	Total valid	60 (100.0%)

Test	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had the following tests in a doctors office of clinic? And if yes, how long ago		
	response	
	Total missing	4

Table 2.8

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How well do you think your diabetes is controlled?	Very well	15 (24.6%)
	Well	39 (63.9%)
	Not very well	5 (8.2%)
	Not well at all	1 (1.6%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.6%)
	Total Valid Response	61 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3

Table 2.9

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What are the main challenges you face in controlling your diabetes?	High cost of care	11 (18.3%)
	Travel to my regular doctor or specialist is difficult	4 (6.7%)
	Long wait time for an appointment to see my doctor or specialist	12 (20.0%)
	Health services needed are not available	2 (3.3%)
	Don't know enough about diabetes	1 (1.7%)
	Too hard to eat the right things	23 (38.3%)
	Too many other things to do	14 (23.3%)
	Stigma or discrimination because of diabetes	9 (15.0%)
	Don't want to think about having diabetes	7 (11.7%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Other	11 (18.3%)
	Total Valid Response	60 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4

Table 2.10

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following services currently help you better manage your diabetes?	Free or low cost medicines or monitoring materials	54 (91.5%)
	Support groups	26 (44.1%)
	Support from family or friends	26 (44.1%)
	Health education and information	35 (59.3%)
	Mobile services (services that travel to or near your home)	3 (5.1%)
	Coordination of healthcare and services by a professional	10 (16.9%)
	Emergency helpline	8 (13.6%)
	Other	4 (6.8%)
	Total Valid Response	59 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5

Table 2.11

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What complications (or problems), to your knowledge, arise from diabetes?	Amputation	45 (75.0%)
	Foot ulcers	44 (73.3%)
	Increased risk of broken bones or fractures	5 (8.3%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	49 (81.7%)
	Vision loss	52 (86.7%)
	Irritable bowel disease	11 (18.3%)
	Kidney disease	45 (75.0%)
	Cardiovascular	44 (73.3%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	disease/Stroke	
	Other	4 (6.7%)
	Don't know/Not sure	3 (5.0%)
	None	2 (3.3%)
	Total Valid Response	60 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4

Table 2.12

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which complication of diabetes are you most concerned about?	Amputation	11 (19.3)
	Foot ulcers	1 (1.8)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	1 (1.8)
	Vision loss	27 (47.4)
	Kidney disease	5 (8.8)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	8 (14.0)
	Don't know/Not sure	4 (7.0)
	Total Valid Response	57 (100.0)
	Total missing	7

Table 2.13

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Amputation	1 (1.8%)
	Foot ulcers	2 (3.6%)
	Loss of feeling in hands or toes (neuropathy)	11 (20.0%)
	Vision loss	3 (5.5%)
	Irritable bowel disease	2 (3.6%)
	Kidney disease	9 (16.4%)
	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	7 (12.7%)
	Other	3 (5.5%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (3.6%)
	None	34 (61.8%)
	Total Valid Response	55 (100.0%)
	Total missing	9

Table 2.14

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How often do you discuss the possibility of eye complications with your health care professional?	Every visit	16 (28.1%)
	Multiple times per year	4 (7.0%)
	Once per year	25 (43.9%)
	Only when symptoms arise	4 (7.0%)
	Never	6 (10.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (3.5%)
	Total Valid Response	57 (100.0%)
	Total missing	7

Table 2.15

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following best describes your attitude to vision issues?	I think that vision problems are a normal part of ageing	11 (19.3%)
	I do what I can to prevent vision problems (e.g. get routine screenings, visit specialists)	51 (89.5%)
	I do not make any special effort to prevent vision problems	1 (1.8%)
	Total Valid Response	57 (100.0%)
	Total missing	7

Table 2.16

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What type of health insurance do you have?	Public	39 (68.4)
	Public - Private	18 (31.6)
	Total Valid Response	57 (100.0)
	Total missing	7

Table 2.17

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
General doctor visits (e.g. primary care doctor)	Care is free	22 (43.1)
	Insurance pays total cost	25 (49.0)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	3 (5.9)
	Don't know/Not Sure	1 (2.0)
	Total Valid Response	51 (100.0)
	Total missing	13
Specialist medical visits (e.g. eye doctor, gynecologist, urologist)	Care is free	16 (30.2)
	Insurance pays total cost	30 (56.6)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	4 (7.5)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	2 (3.8)
	Don't know/Not Sure	1 (1.9)
	Total Valid Response	53 (100.0)
	Total missing	11
Medicines	Care is free	12 (23.5)
	Insurance pays total cost	18 (35.3)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	21 (41.2)
	Total Valid Response	51 (100.0)
	Total missing	13
Medical supplies (e.g. blood glucose meter/strips)	Care is free	16 (30.2)
	Insurance pays total cost	23 (43.4)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	11 (20.8)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	3 (5.7)
	Total Valid Response	53 (100.0)
	Total missing	11
Procedures	Care is free	13 (26.0)
	Insurance pays total cost	20 (40.0)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	10 (20.0)
	Do not use service	3 (6.0)
	Don't know/Not Sure	4 (8.0)
	Total Valid Response	50 (100.0)
	Total missing	14
Tests/screenings	Care is free	16 (30.8)
	Insurance pays total cost	23 (44.2)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	7 (13.5)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	1 (1.9)
	Do not use service	3 (5.8)
	Don't know/Not Sure	2 (3.8)
	Total Valid Response	52 (100.0)
	Total missing	12
Health education	Care is free	20 (40.8)
	Insurance pays total cost	8 (16.3)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	6 (12.2)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	3 (6.1)
	Do not use service	9 (18.4)
	Don't know/Not Sure	3 (6.1)
	Total Valid Response	49 (100.0)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Most often, how do you pay for the following types of medical care and services?		
	Total missing	15
Counseling	Care is free	18 (35.3)
	Insurance pays total cost	9 (17.6)
	Insurance and out-of-pocket/cash (e.g. co-pays)	5 (9.8)
	Out-of-pocket only (pay cash for all care)	3 (5.9)
	Do not use service	13 (25.5)
	Don't know/Not Sure	3 (5.9)
	Total Valid Response	51 (100.0)
	Total missing	13

Table 3.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you aware of any government sponsored screening programs for diabetic eye disease (diabetic retinopathy)?	Yes	13 (23.6%)
	No	42 (76.4%)
	Total valid response	55 (100.0%)
	Total missing	9

Table 3.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had an eye exam for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	55 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	55 (100.0%)
	Total missing	9
How long ago was your last eye exam?	Within the last year	44 (81.5%)
	More than 1 year ago but less than 2 years	10 (18.5%)
	Total valid response	54 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Who did the last exam?	General/Family practitioner	2 (3.7%)
	Eye doctor/Eye clinic	49 (90.7%)
	Other	1 (1.9%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (3.7%)
	Total valid response	54 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

Table 3.3

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you ever had a dilated eye exam, where your eyes are examined after eye drops?	Yes	53 (98.1%)
	No	1 (1.9%)
	Total valid response	54 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

Table 3.4

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Based on what you know, how often should you get your eyes examined for diabetic eye disease?	Once a year	53 (98.1%)
	Less often than every two years	1 (1.9%)
	Total valid response	54 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10

Table 3.5

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
For you, what are the biggest barriers to eye exams?	They are expensive	6 (14.3%)
	Eye exams are not available near my home	9 (21.4%)
	Long wait time for appointment	28 (66.7%)
	Long wait time on the day of the visit	12 (28.6%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Referral process is complicated or takes too long	4 (9.5%)
	Don't know much about my condition	1 (2.4%)
	Fear of treatment/results	1 (2.4%)
	Burden on my family/friends	1 (2.4%)
	Too many other things to do or worry about	1 (2.4%)
	Clinics are too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	1 (2.4%)
	Other	7 (16.7%)
	Total valid response	42 (100.0%)
	Total missing	22

Table 3.6

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic eye disease?	Yes	17 (31.5%)
	No	37 (68.5%)
	Total valid response	54 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10
Has your diabetic eye disease affected your vision?	Yes, slightly	6 (35.3%)
	Yes, significantly	3 (17.6%)
	No	8 (47.1%)
	Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	47
Have vision issues caused you to have difficulty with any of the following?	Traveling	3 (33.3%)
	Household responsibilities, such as cooking or cleaning	1 (11.1%)
	Social interactions with family/friends	1 (11.1%)
	Leisure activities/exercise	2 (22.2%)
	Work or keeping a job	3 (33.3%)
	Managing my diabetes	2 (22.2%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	None	2 (22.2%)
	Driving (a car/vehicle)	5 (55.6%)
	Total valid response	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	55

Table 3.7

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	11 (64.7%)
	No	5 (29.4%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (5.9%)
	Total valid response	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	47
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	10 (90.9%)
	Injection in the eye (Anti-VEGF)	3 (27.3%)
	Surgery	2 (18.2%)
	Other	1 (9.1%)
	Total valid response	11 (100.0%)
	Total missing	53
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	5 (45.5%)
	No	1 (9.1%)
	Still receiving treatment	5 (45.5%)
	Total valid response	11 (100.0%)
	Total missing	53
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, and vision improved	6 (66.7%)
	Yes, but vision stayed the same	2 (22.2%)
	No	1 (11.1%)
	Total valid response	9 (100.0%)
	Total missing	55
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Did not like the treatment	1 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Treatment was not effective	1 (100.0%)
	Treatment was too expensive	1 (100.0%)
	Appointment times were not convenient	1 (100.0%)
	Other	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	63
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	My doctor did not recommend any treatment	5 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	59

Table 3.8

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you been diagnosed with diabetic macular edema?	Yes	3 (5.6%)
	No	44 (81.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	7 (13.0%)
	Total valid response	54 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10
If Yes, which of the following would you prefer	Treatment to prevent further vision loss	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	61

Table 3.9

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Have you received information about diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular edema from any of the following sources?	Doctor/Nurse	40 (76.9%)
	Health educator	14 (26.9%)
	Diabetes organization or other health	21 (40.4%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	organization	
	Family/Friends/Neighbors	1 (1.9%)
	TV/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines	11 (21.2%)
	Internet	22 (42.3%)
	None of the above	4 (7.7%)
	Total valid response	52 (100.0%)
	Total missing	12

Table 4.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is your gender?	Female	30 (55.6)
	Male	24 (44.4)
	Total Valid Response	54 (100.0)
	Total missing	10
Please indicate your age	18 - 29	5 (7.8)
	30 - 39	13 (20.3)
	40 - 49	14 (21.9)
	50 - 59	11 (17.2)
	60 - 69	11 (17.2)
	70 - 79	6 (9.4)
	80 - 89	4 (6.3)
	Total Valid Response	64 (100.0)

Table 4.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Where do you live?	Urban setting	36 (66.7)
	Non-urban setting	18 (33.3)
	Total Valid Response	54 (100.0)
	Total missing	10

Table 4.3

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
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Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
What is the highest level of education you completed?	Secondary school	20 (37.0)
	College/University	24 (44.4)
	Graduate or post-graduate	10 (18.5)
	Total valid response	54 (100.0)
	Total missing	10

Table 4.4

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	19 (35.8)
	Volunteering	2 (3.8)
	Retired	22 (41.5)
	Student	3 (5.7)
	Not working	7 (13.2)
	Total Valid Response	53 (100.0)
	Total missing	11

Table 4.5

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	4 (7.7%)
	Medical assistance	1 (1.9%)
	Food assistance	1 (1.9%)
	None of the above	46 (88.5%)
	Total valid response	52 (100.0%)
	Total missing	12

Table 4.6

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	5 (9.6)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	No	47 (90.4)
	Total Valid Response	52 (100.0)
	Total missing	12

Table 4.7

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Do you feel that your access to health care is negatively affected by any of the following?	Age	3 (6.0)
	Education	1 (2.0)
	Income	8 (16.0)
	Place where you live	2 (4.0)
	None of the above	39 (78.0)
	Total valid response	50 (100.0)
	Total missing	14

Table 4.8

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Which of the following do you worry about most?	Food	1 (1.9)
	Money	4 (7.4)
	Health	36 (66.7)
	Family	5 (9.3)
	None of the above	8 (14.8)
	Total Valid Response	54 (100.0)
	Total missing	10

Table 5.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
In general, would you say your health is:	Excellent	1 (1.9%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Very good	11 (21.2%)
	Good	18 (34.6%)
	Total good health	30 (57.7%)
	Fair	18 (34.6%)
	Poor	4 (7.7%)
	Fair or poor health	22 (42.3%)
	Total valid response	52 (100.0%)
	Total missing	12

Table 5.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your physical health not good	Any unhealthy days	24 (57.1%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	13 (31.0%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	9 (21.4%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	2 (4.8%)
	No unhealthy days	18 (42.9%)
	Total valid response	42 (100.0%)
	Total missing	22

Table 5.3.1

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days was your mental health not good	Any unhealthy days	16 (40.0%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	10 (25.0%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	3 (7.5%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	2 (5.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	1 (2.5%)
	No unhealthy days	24 (60.0%)
	Total valid response	40 (100.0%)
	Total missing	24

Table 5.3.2

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Unhealthy days (physically or mentally unhealthy, max 30)	Any unhealthy days	31 (73.8%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	13 (31.0%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	10 (23.8%)
	11-20 unhealthy days	4 (9.5%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	4 (9.5%)
	No unhealthy days	11 (26.2%)
	Total valid response	42 (100.0%)

Table 5.4

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
How many days during last 30 days did poor health limit your usual activities	Any unhealthy days	11 (31.4%)
	1-5 unhealthy days	8 (22.9%)
	6-10 unhealthy days	2 (5.7%)
	21-30 unhealthy days	1 (2.9%)
	No unhealthy days	24 (68.6%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total valid response	35 (100.0%)
	Total missing	29

Table 5.5

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem?	Yes	29 (58.0%)
	No	21 (42.0%)
	Total valid response	50 (100.0%)
	Total missing	14
Which impairment or health problem, if any, limits your activities?		
a) Arthritis/rheumatism	Yes	6 (31.6%)
	No	12 (63.2%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (5.3%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	45
b) Back or neck problem	Yes	16 (61.5%)
	No	9 (34.6%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (3.8%)
	Total valid response	26 (100.0%)
	Total missing	38
c) Fractures, bone/joint injury	Yes	6 (30.0%)
	No	14 (70.0%)
	Total valid response	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	44
d) Walking problem	Yes	7 (31.8%)
	No	15 (68.2%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total valid response	22 (100.0%)
	Total missing	42
e) Lung/breathing problem	Yes	3 (15.8%)
	No	16 (84.2%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	45
f) Hearing problem	Yes	4 (21.1%)
	No	15 (78.9%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	45
g) Eye/vision problem	Yes	12 (57.1%)
	No	8 (38.1%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (4.8%)
	Total valid response	21 (100.0%)
	Total missing	43
h) Heart problem	Yes	2 (10.0%)
	No	17 (85.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (5.0%)
	Total valid response	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	44
i) Stroke problem	Yes	1 (5.0%)
	No	19 (95.0%)
	Total valid response	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	44
j) Hypertension/high blood pressure	Yes	10 (45.5%)
	No	12 (54.5%)
	Total valid response	22 (100.0%)

Question	Response	Number of Respondents (%)
	Total missing	42
k) Diabetes	Yes	27 (87.1%)
	No	3 (9.7%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (3.2%)
	Total valid response	31 (100.0%)
	Total missing	33
l) Cancer	Yes	1 (5.3%)
	No	17 (89.5%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (5.3%)
	Total valid response	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	45
m) Mental or emotional health	Yes	5 (22.7%)
	No	15 (68.2%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (9.1%)
	Total valid response	22 (100.0%)
	Total missing	42

PT 1.2

Analysis Sets	Number of Respondents (%)
All valid respondents	22 (100.0%)
Included in Provider Analysis Set (PAS)	22 (100.0%)
Excluded in Provider Analysis Set (PAS)	0 (0.0%)
Reasons for exclusion from Provider Analysis Set:	
No other valid survey data	0
Provider Analysis Set	22
Included in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	17 (77.3%)
Excluded in the Eye Care Professional Set (Eye Specialist)	5 (22.7%)

Analysis Sets	Number of Respondents (%)
Reasons for exclusion from Eye Care Professional Set:	
Missing required speciality	5
No valid (non-missing) response for the supplemental eye questionnaire	0

PT 1.3

Subgroups	Number of Respondents (%)
Provider Analysis Set	22 (100.0%)
Primary Care Provider	3 (13.6%)
Diabetes Specialist Provider	2 (9.1%)
Eye Care Professional	17 (77.3%)
Ophthalmologist	17 (77.3%)

NB [1]: Primary Care Provider = General Practitioner/Family practitioner (but not diabetes specialist or eye care professional)

NB [2]: Diabetes specialist provider = Diabetes specialist (but not eye care professional)

NB [4]: Ophthalmologist = General ophthalmologist or retinal specialist

NB [5]: Note that providers may have selected more than one specialty

PT 1.4

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is your specialty?	General primary care/Family practitioner	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.6%)
	Diabetes specialist	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.1%)
	General ophthalmologist	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (70.6%)	12 (54.5%)
	Optometrist	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retinal specialist	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (35.3%)	6 (27.3%)
	Nurse	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Health educator	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	0	0

PT 1.5

Item	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
How long have you been practicing in this profession?	Total valid response (n)	3	2	17	22
	Mean	21.7	18.5	15.4	16.5
	SD	9.1	2.1	9.7	9.2
	Median	23.0	18.5	15.0	18.0
	Min.	12	17	2	2
	Max.	30	20	33	33
	Total missing	0	0	0	0

PT 2.1

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is your main practice setting?	Diabetes clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)
	Eye clinic/practice	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (60.0%)	9 (45.0%)
	General medical clinic/practice	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)
	Hospital	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (40.0%)	6 (30.0%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	2	2

PT 2.2

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Where is your main practice located?	Urban setting	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	14 (93.3%)	18 (90.0%)
	Non-urban setting	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (10.0%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total Valid Response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	2	2

PT 2.3

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In which sector is your main practice?	Government	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (50.0%)	10 (52.6%)
	Private	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	3 (15.8%)
	Non profit	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)
	Combined/mixed	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (28.6%)	5 (26.3%)
	Total Valid Response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	3	3

PT 2.4

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is your main practice limited to certain populations?	No	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	13 (86.7%)	17 (85.0%)
	Yes, limited by age	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)
	Yes, limited to persons with health insurance	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (10.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	2	2

PT 2.5

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is the average wait time for an appointment in your main practice?	Less than 1 week	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.8%)
	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (14.3%)	2 (10.5%)
	More than 1 month but less than 2 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (14.3%)	2 (10.5%)
	More than 2 months but less than 3 months	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (21.4%)	4 (21.1%)
	More than 3 months but less than 6 months	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (35.7%)	6 (31.6%)
	Six or more months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (14.3%)	2 (10.5%)
	Total Valid Response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	3	3

PT 2.6

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
On average, how many patients do you see per week in your main practice [n patients]	Total valid response (n)	3	2	15	20
	Mean	283.3	85	104.7	129.5
	SD	76.4	21.2	35	77.3
	Median	300	85	100	110
	Min.	200	70	50	50
	Max.	350	100	150	350
	Total missing	0	0	2	2

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What percentage of the patients in your main practice have diabetes [% patients]	Total valid response (n)	3	2	14	19
	Mean	7.3	100	23.5	29
	SD	2.3	0	12.4	27.8
	Median	6	100	22.5	20
	Min.	6	100	8	6
	Max.	10	100	50	100
	Total missing	0	0	3	3

PT 2.7

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, how do patients pay for the care and services that you provide?	Don't pay	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (40.0%)	10 (50.0%)
	Pay out-of-pocket (full fees)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (26.7%)	5 (25.0%)
	Pay through insurance	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (60.0%)	10 (50.0%)
	Patient pays some, insurance pays some	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing	0	0	2	2

PT 2.8

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
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Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In addition to your main practice, do you work in another practice setting?	Yes	1 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (20.0%)	5 (25.0%)
	No	2 (66.7%)	1 (50.0%)	12 (80.0%)	15 (75.0%)
	Total valid response	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing			2	2
In which other practice setting(s) do you work?	Eye clinic/practice			2 (66.7%)	2 (40.0%)
	Other	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (60.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	1	14	17
In which sector(s) is(are) the practice(s)?	Government	1 (100.0%)		1 (33.3%)	2 (40.0%)
	Private		1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (40.0%)
	Combined/mixed			1 (33.3%)	1 (20.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	1	14	17
Is there a major difference between your practices with respect to how diabetic eye disease is screened and managed?	Yes			1 (33.3%)	1 (20.0%)
	No	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	4 (80.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	1	14	17

PT 2.9

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Blood glucose	Yes		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (37.5%)	8 (61.5%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (37.5%)	7 (53.8%)
		Mean	2.5	3.0	5.0	3.7
		SD	0.7	1.4	4.6	3.0
		Median	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.0
		Min	2	2	1	1
		Max	3	4	10	10
		Total missing	1	0	14	15
	No				5 (62.5%)	5 (38.5%)
	Total valid response				8 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing				9	9
HbA1c	Yes		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (25.0%)	7 (53.8%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (25.0%)	6 (46.2%)
		Mean	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
		SD	0.0	1.4	2.1	1.2
		Median	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.0
		Min	2	2	1	1
		Max	2	4	4	4
		Total missing	1	0	15	16
	No				6 (75.0%)	6 (46.2%)
	Total valid response				8 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Total missing				9	9
Urine check	Yes		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (12.5%)	6 (46.2%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (12.5%)	5 (38.5%)
		Mean	1.0	3.0	4.0	2.4
		SD	0.0	1.4		1.5
		Median	1.0	3.0	4.0	2.0
		Min	1	2	4	1
		Max	1	4	4	4
		Total missing	1	0	16	17
	No				7 (87.5%)	7 (53.8%)
	Total valid response		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing				9	9
Weight check	Yes		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (25.0%)	7 (53.8%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (25.0%)	6 (46.2%)
		Mean	1.0	3.0	2.5	2.2
		SD	0.0	1.4	2.1	1.5
		Median	1.0	3.0	2.5	1.5
		Min	1	2	1	1
		Max	1	4	4	4
		Total missing	1	0	15	16
	No				6 (75.0%)	6 (46.2%)
	Total valid		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	response					
	Total missing				9	9
Blood pressure check	Yes		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (37.5%)	8 (61.5%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (37.5%)	7 (53.8%)
		Mean	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.1
		SD	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1
		Median	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
		Min	2	2	4	2
		Max	2	4	4	4
		Total missing	1	0	14	15
	No				5 (62.5%)	5 (38.5%)
	Total valid response		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing				9	9
Foot check	Yes		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (12.5%)	6 (46.2%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (12.5%)	5 (38.5%)
		Mean	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.6
		SD	0.0	1.4		0.9
		Median	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
		Min	1	1	2	1
		Max	1	3	2	3
		Total missing	1	0	16	17
	No				7 (87.5%)	7 (53.8%)
	Total		3	2 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	13

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	valid response		(100.0%)			(100.0%)
	Total missing				9	9
Eye examination - Un-dilated	Yes			1 (50.0%)	9 (75.0%)	10 (58.8%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	8 (66.7%)	9 (52.9%)
		Mean		1.0	46.9	41.8
		SD			128.5	121.2
		Median		1.0	1.0	1.0
		Min		1	0	0
		Max		1	365	365
		Total missing	3	1	9	13
	No		3 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (25.0%)	7 (41.2%)
	Total valid response		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing				5	5
Eye examination - Optical Coherence Tomography	Yes				13 (92.9%)	13 (68.4%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (78.6%)	11 (57.9%)
		Mean			100.6	100.6
		SD			169.8	169.8
		Median			1.0	1.0
		Min			1	1
		Max			365	365
		Total	3	2	6	11

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		missing				
	No		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (7.1%)	6 (31.6%)
	Total valid response		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing				3	3
Eye examination - Fundoscopy	Yes			1 (50.0%)	15 (100.0%)	16 (80.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	14 (93.3%)	15 (75.0%)
		Mean		1.0	79.2	74.0
		SD			154.9	150.6
		Median		1.0	1.0	1.0
		Min		1	0	0
		Max		1	365	365
		Total missing	3	1	3	7
	No		3 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)		4 (20.0%)
	Total valid response		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	Total missing				2	2
Eye examination - Fluorescein Angiography	Yes				10 (83.3%)	10 (58.8%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (83.3%)	10 (58.8%)
		Mean			83.4	83.4
		SD			149.8	149.8
		Median			1.0	1.0

Type of Test	Yes/No	How often/year	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
		Min			0	0
		Max			365	365
		Total missing	3	2	7	12
	No		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (16.7%)	7 (41.2%)
	Total valid response		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing				5	5
	Eye examination - Lipid check		1 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (44.4%)	7 (50.0%)
		Total valid numeric response (n)	1 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (44.4%)	7 (50.0%)
		Mean	1.0	3.0	0.5	1.3
		SD		2.8	0.6	1.7
		Median	1.0	3.0	0.5	1.0
		Min	1	1	0	0
		Max	1	5	1	5
		Total missing	2	0	13	15
	No		2 (66.7%)		5 (55.6%)	7 (50.0%)
	Total valid response		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)
	Total missing				8	8

PT 2.10

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, what	Diabetes management and	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (26.3%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
topics do you cover during a routine visit with a patient who has diabetes?	monitoring				
	Diet/nutrition	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Exercise/physical activity	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Medicines	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Foot care and inspection	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Blood pressure	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Eye care and exams	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	14 (93.3%)	15 (78.9%)
	Lipid check	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	None of the above	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	2	3

PT 2.11

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Is there written information about diabetes available for patients in your main practice?	Yes, and information on eye complications is sufficient	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (13.3%)	4 (21.1%)
	Yes, but information on eye complications is not sufficient	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)
	Yes, but no information on eye complications is included	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	No written information is available for patients	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (73.3%)	11 (57.9%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (10.5%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	2	3

PT 2.12

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you have written protocols/guidelines available in your main practice for the management of diabetes?	Yes, available and used by staff	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (23.1%)	7 (41.2%)
	Not available	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (69.2%)	9 (52.9%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (5.9%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	4	5

PT 2.13

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you have written protocols/guidelines for detection and management of diabetes-related vision issue available in your main practice?	Yes, available and used by staff	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	10 (66.7%)	13 (68.4%)
	Yes,	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	available but not used by staff				
	Not available	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (26.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	2	3

PT 2.14

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is the protocol in your main practice for timing of initial eye exams for persons with diabetes - Type I?	After a predetermined number of years (numeric response) (n)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (15.4%)	3 (17.6%)
	Mean		5.0	5.0	5.0
	SD			0.0	0.0
	Median		5.0	5.0	5.0
	Min		5	5	5
	Max		5	5	5
	After a predetermined age (numeric response) (n)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)	2 (11.8%)
	Mean			8.5	8.5
	SD			4.9	4.9
	Median			8.5	8.5
	Min			5	5
	Max			12	12
	As soon as they are diagnosed	2 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (38.5%)	8 (47.1%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	No standard practice, timing varies case by case			2 (15.4%)	2 (11.8%)
	Other			2 (15.4%)	2 (11.8%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		4	5
What is the protocol in your main practice for timing of initial eye exams for persons with diabetes - Type II?	After a predetermined number of years (numeric response) (n)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Mean				
	SD				
	Median				
	Min				
	Max				
	After a predetermined age (numeric response) (n)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Mean				
	SD				
	Median				
	Min				
	Max				
	As soon as they are diagnosed	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	13 (92.9%)	17 (94.4%)
	Other			1 (7.1%)	1 (5.6%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		3	4

PT 2.15

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What is the protocol in your main practice for timing of follow-up eye examinations for persons with diabetes?	Once a year	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	12 (85.7%)	15 (83.3%)
	Every two years	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	2 (11.1%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (5.6%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	3	4

PT 2.16

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you screen patients for DR?	Yes		1 (50.0%)	12 (80.0%)	13 (68.4%)
	No	2 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (20.0%)	6 (31.6%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		2	3
Where do you screen patients?	In clinic		1 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)
	Total valid response		1 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)
	Total missing	3	1	6	10

PT 2.17

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What patient characteristics influence your vision care and/or vision referrals?	Diabetes duration	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (80.0%)	13 (68.4%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Patient's age	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (46.7%)	8 (42.1%)
	Presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, etc.	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (60.0%)	10 (52.6%)
	High glucose levels	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (73.3%)	12 (63.2%)
	Patient educational level	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	Patient adherence to recommendations	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	None of the above	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)
	Not applicable	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (13.3%)	4 (21.1%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	2	3

PT 2.18

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
What are the major barriers to optimizing eye health faced by patients with diabetes in your main practice?	Proximity to care	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	Long wait time for appointment	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (26.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Referral process	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (40.0%)	7 (36.8%)
	Lack of knowledge and/or awareness	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (60.0%)	9 (47.4%)
	Patients fear of treatment/results	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	Limited access to diabetes specialists	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
	Limited access to eye specialists	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (33.3%)	7 (36.8%)
	Patients feel eye complications are unlikely	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (10.5%)
	Patients feel eye exams are not important	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (26.7%)	4 (21.1%)
	Patients have competing responsibilities and priorities	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (26.7%)	4 (21.1%)
	Clinic too small or lack necessary equipment/staff	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	2	3

PT 2.19

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
In your main practice, are patients contacted with reminders for general follow-up appointments?	Yes	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	11 (73.3%)	15 (78.9%)
	No	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (20.0%)	3 (15.8%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	2	3

PT 2.20

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Do you share relevant patient information with other health care professionals involved in the patients care e.g. his or her general practitioner, ophthalmologist, podiatrist?	Yes	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	10 (66.7%)	13 (68.4%)
	No	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (26.7%)	5 (26.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (5.3%)
	Total Valid Response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	2	3

PT 3.1

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
Please indicate your age:	30 - 39			6 (40.0%)	6 (31.6%)
	40 - 49	2 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (26.7%)	7 (36.8%)
	50 - 59		1 (50.0%)	5 (33.3%)	6 (31.6%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		2	3
What is your gender?	Female	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	13 (86.7%)	17 (89.5%)
	Male			2 (13.3%)	2 (10.5%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		2	3
What is your highest level of education	College/University	1 (50.0%)			1 (5.3%)

Question	Response	Primary Care Provider	Diabetes Specialist Provider	Ophthalmologist	PAS
completed?					
	Graduate or advanced degree (e.g. PhD, MD, etc)	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	18 (94.7%)
	Total valid response	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1		2	3

PT 4.1

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic retinopathy	Total valid numeric response (n)	12
	Mean	20.8
	SD	16.4
	Median	20.0
	Min	0
	Max	50
	Total missing	5

PT 4.2

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What percentage of your patients have diabetic macular edema?	Total valid numeric response (n)	12
	Mean	9.5
	SD	10.3
	Median	7.5
	Min	0
	Max	30
	Total missing	5

PT 4.3

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What is the average amount of time your patients wait for an appointment to be screened for diabetic eye	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	1 (7.7%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
disease in your practice?		
	More than 1 month but less than 2 months	2 (15.4%)
	More than 2 months but less than 3 months	3 (23.1%)
	More than 3 months but less than 6 months	6 (46.2%)
	Six or more months	1 (7.7%)
	Total Valid Response	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4

PT 4.4

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
From the time a patient is screened, what is the average length of time he/she waits for diagnosis?	Less than 1 week	1 (7.7%)
	More than 1 week but less than 1 month	1 (7.7%)
	More than 2 months but less than 3 months	1 (7.7%)
	There is not wait, diagnosis is given when screened	10 (76.9%)
	Total Valid Response	13 (100.0%)
	Total missing	4

PT 4.5

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
Laser photocoagulation	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	6 (46.2%)
		Available locally	8 (61.5%)
		Available in practice	7 (53.8%)
		Total valid response	13 (100.0%)
		Total missing	4
	What is the average amount of time	Total valid numeric	9 (75.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	response (n)	
		Mean	6.9
		SD	4.3
		Median	6.0
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	2 (16.7%)
		Not applicable	1 (8.3%)
		Total valid response	12 (100.0%)
		Total missing	5
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	8 (88.9%)
		Mean	6.8
		SD	4.6
		Median	5.0
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	1 (11.1%)
		Total valid response	9 (100.0%)
		Total missing	8
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	6 (60.0%)
		Mean	8.5
		SD	10.6
		Median	4.0
		Min	3
		Max	30
		Don't know/not sure	3 (30.0%)
		Not applicable	1 (10.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		Total valid response	10 (100.0%)
		Total missing	7
Anti-VEGF therapies	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	8 (61.5%)
		Available locally	6 (46.2%)
		Available in practice	6 (46.2%)
		Total valid response	13 (100.0%)
		Total missing	4
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	8 (72.7%)
		Mean	6.9
		SD	3.9
		Median	6.0
		Min	3
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	2 (18.2%)
		Not applicable	1 (9.1%)
		Total valid response	11 (100.0%)
		Total missing	6
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	8 (88.9%)
		Mean	8.4
		SD	5.2
		Median	10.0
		Min	1
		Max	15
		Don't know/not sure	1 (11.1%)
		Total valid response	9 (100.0%)

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total missing	8
		Total valid numeric response (n)	6 (66.7%)
		Mean	12.2
		SD	17.6
		Median	5.5
		Min	4
		Max	48
		Don't know/not sure	2 (22.2%)
		Not applicable	1 (11.1%)
		Total valid response	9 (100.0%)
		Total missing	8
Intravitreal steroid	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	7 (53.8%)
		Available locally	6 (46.2%)
		Available in practice	6 (46.2%)
		Total valid response	13 (100.0%)
		Total missing	4
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	9 (75.0%)
		Mean	6.4
		SD	4.1
		Median	4.0
		Min	1
		Max	12
		Don't know/not sure	2 (16.7%)
		Not applicable	1 (8.3%)
		Total valid response	12 (100.0%)
		Total missing	5

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	8 (80.0%)
		Mean	7.0
		SD	5.5
		Median	6.0
		Min	1
		Max	15
		Don't know/not sure	2 (20.0%)
		Total valid response	10 (100.0%)
		Total missing	7
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	6 (60.0%)
		Mean	4.3
		SD	1.9
		Median	4.5
		Min	1
		Max	6
		Don't know/not sure	3 (30.0%)
		Not applicable	1 (10.0%)
		Total valid response	10 (100.0%)
		Total missing	7
Uncomplicated vitrectomy	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	10 (76.9%)
		Available in practice	3 (23.1%)
		Total valid response	13 (100.0%)
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total missing	4
		Total valid numeric response (n)	8 (66.7%)
		Mean	13.8

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		SD	14.9
		Median	9.0
		Min	4
		Max	48
		Don't know/not sure	3 (25.0%)
		Not applicable	1 (8.3%)
		Total valid response	12 (100.0%)
		Total missing	5
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	7 (77.8%)
		Mean	16.3
		SD	15.3
		Median	12.0
		Min	4
		Max	48
		Don't know/not sure	2 (22.2%)
		Total valid response	9 (100.0%)
		Total missing	8
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	6 (60.0%)
		Mean	19.5
		SD	22.9
		Median	5.5
		Min	4
		Max	50
		Don't know/not sure	3 (30.0%)
		Not applicable	1 (10.0%)
		Total valid response	10 (100.0%)
		Total missing	7

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
Complex vitreo-retinal surgery	Is the treatment available?	Available within country	10 (76.9%)
		Available in practice	3 (23.1%)
		Total valid response	13 (100.0%)
		Total missing	4
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a consultation appointment? (weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	8 (66.7%)
		Mean	14.0
		SD	14.8
		Median	10.0
		Min	4
		Max	48
		Don't know/not sure	3 (25.0%)
		Not applicable	1 (8.3%)
		Total valid response	12 (100.0%)
		Total missing	5
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a first treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	7 (77.8%)
		Mean	16.0
		SD	15.2
		Median	12.0
		Min	4
		Max	48
		Don't know/not sure	2 (22.2%)
		Total valid response	9 (100.0%)
		Total missing	8
	What is the average amount of time your patients wait for a second treatment?(weeks)	Total valid numeric response (n)	6 (60.0%)
		Mean	20.0

Type of Treatment	Question	Response/time	Ophthalmologist
		SD	22.5
		Median	7.0
		Min	4
		Max	50
		Don't know/not sure	3 (30.0%)
		Not applicable	1 (10.0%)
		Total valid response	10 (100.0%)
		Total missing	7

PT 4.6

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do you personally administer treatment for diabetic retinopathy?	Yes	6 (50.0%)
	No	6 (50.0%)
	Total valid response	12 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5
Who administer it?	Refer to a provider at another facility	4 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	4 (100.0%)
	Total missing	13

PT 4.7

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do any of the following influence how you treat diabetic retinopathy or diabetic macular edema?	Diabetes duration	2 (33.3%)
	Patient's age	2 (33.3%)
	Presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, etc.	1 (16.7%)
	High glucose levels	3 (50.0%)
	Insurance restrictions	1 (16.7%)
	Patient educational level	1 (16.7%)
	Patient adherence to recommendations	2 (33.3%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	None of the above	1 (16.7%)
	Not applicable	1 (16.7%)
	Total valid response	6 (100.0%)
	Total missing	11

PT 4.8

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Do you treat diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema based on:	Visual outcome	1 (8.3%)
	Both	10 (83.3%)
	Other	1 (8.3%)
	Total Valid Response	12 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5

PT 4.9

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
How are your patients with diabetes screened for diabetic eye disease?	Fundoscopy undilated	1 (8.3%)
	Fundoscopy dilated	12 (100.0%)
	Retinal photo	6 (50.0%)
	Optical Coherence Tomography	6 (50.0%)
	Fluorescein Angiography	2 (16.7%)
	Total valid response	12 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5

PT 4.10

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
In your opinion, do the majority of your patients present:	In time for screening	7 (63.6%)
	When visual problems have already occurred	4 (36.4%)
	Total Valid Response	11 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6

PT 4.11

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Have you received training specifically on treatment and diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy and/or clinically significant diabetic macular edema?	Yes	5 (45.5%)
	No	6 (54.5%)
	Total valid response	11 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6
If yes, When was your last training?	Five or more years ago	1 (20.0%)
	Greater than 1 year ago but less than 5 years	2 (40.0%)
	Within the past year	2 (40.0%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)
	Total missing	12

PT 4.12

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
Would you be interested in online education and certification on DME, Angiogenesis and Anti-VEGF therapies?	Yes	7 (63.6%)
	No	4 (36.4%)
	Total Valid Response	11 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6

PT 4.13

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
How is outreach for screening for diabetic eye disease done in your main practice?	Health fairs for all	1 (9.1%)
	Health fairs for people with diabetes	2 (18.2%)
	At vision centers	3 (27.3%)
	Other	2 (18.2%)
	Not done	1 (9.1%)

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (18.2%)
	Total valid response	11 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6

PT 4.14

Question	Response	Ophthalmologist
What do you perceive to be the greatest challenges for improving patient outcomes in diabetic eye disease?	Reimbursement/restrictions on approved therapy	2 (18.2%)
	Late diagnosis	1 (9.1%)
	Referral pathways	8 (72.7%)
	Limited access to patient education on diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema	2 (18.2%)
	No universal guidelines on referral/screening	1 (9.1%)
	No universal guidelines on how to treat	1 (9.1%)
	No universal guideline on when to treat	1 (9.1%)
	Government/insurance not able to cover patient costs	3 (27.3%)
	Multi-disciplinary team integration is poor	1 (9.1%)
	Other	1 (9.1%)
	Total valid response	11 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6

EXP 1

Question	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Which of the following complications of diabetes do you have?	Cardiovascular disease/Stroke	3 (7.9%)	3 (21.4%)	1 (33.3%)
	Kidney disease	1 (2.6%)	7 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Irritable bowel disease	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Foot ulcers	1 (2.6%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Vision loss	1 (2.6%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Loss of feeling in hands	5 (13.2%)	6 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)

Question	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	or toes (neuropathy)			
	Amputation	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Other	1 (2.6%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	None	29 (76.3%)	4 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)
	Don't know/Not sure	2 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	38 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	9	0	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

EXP 2

Limitations	Without DED n (%)	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
Limited in any way in any activities because of impairment or health problem	16 (44.4%)	11 (78.6%)	2 (66.7%)
Impairment or health problem			
Diabetes	15 (83.3%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)
Back or neck problem	6 (42.9%)	8 (80.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Hypertension/high blood pressure	5 (41.7%)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Eye/vision problem	5 (38.5%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)
Mental or emotional health	4 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Arthritis/rheumatism	3 (27.3%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)
Fractures, bone/joint injury	2 (18.2%)	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Walking problem	2 (18.2%)	5 (55.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Lung/breathing problem	2 (18.2%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Hearing problem	2 (18.2%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Cancer	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Heart problem	1 (8.3%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Stroke problem	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

EXP 3

Health Status	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Self-rated health: Good	23 (65.7%)	7 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Self-rated health: Poor	12 (34.3%)	7 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Physically unhealthy days	16 (53.3%)	5 (55.6%)	3 (100.0%)
Mentally unhealthy days	13 (48.1%)	1 (10.0%)	2 (66.7%)
Unhealthy days	23 (76.7%)	5 (55.6%)	3 (100.0%)
Activity limitation days	6 (25.0%)	3 (37.5%)	2 (66.7%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

EXP 4

Item	Response	All respondents	Respondents with Type I diabetes	Respondents with Type II diabetes
How do you manage your diabetes?	Diet	32 (50.0%)	21 (46.7%)	11 (57.9%)
	Oral medicine	10 (15.6%)	1 (2.2%)	9 (47.4%)
	Exercise	34 (53.1%)	27 (60.0%)	7 (36.8%)
	Insulin	58 (90.6%)	45 (100.0%)	13 (68.4%)
	Natural/Herbal medicine	9 (14.1%)	7 (15.6%)	2 (10.5%)

NB [1]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

EXP 5.1

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	18 (48.6%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	Volunteering	2 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	11 (29.7%)	9 (69.2%)	2 (66.7%)
	Student	3 (8.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	3 (8.1%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (33.3%)
	Total Valid Response	37 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	10	1	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (2.9%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)
	Medical assistance	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	Food assistance	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	32 (91.4%)	11 (78.6%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	35 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	12	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	3 (8.3%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (33.3%)
	No	33 (91.7%)	12 (92.3%)	2 (66.7%)
	Total Valid Response	36 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	11	1	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [4]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

EXP 5.2: Age group 18-39 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Volunteering	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Student	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	11 (100.0%)	0	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5	1	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Medical assistance	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	10 (90.9%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	11 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	5	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	No	9 (81.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid	11 (100.0%)	0	1 (100.0%)

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
	Response			
	Total missing	5	1	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

EXP 5.3: Age group 40-59 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Working for pay	12 (70.6%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	3 (17.6%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Student	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Not working	1 (5.9%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	17 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	4	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	1 (6.3%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Food assistance	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	14 (87.5%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	16 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0
	Total missing	5	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	Yes	1 (6.3%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	15 (93.8%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	16 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	5	0	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

EXP 5.4: Age group 60-79 years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
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Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Volunteering	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Retired	7 (87.5%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)
	Not working	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0
Do you receive assistance from the government?	Income assistance	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	None of the above	7 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	2	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	No	8 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total Valid Response	8 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	1	0	0

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

EXP 5.5: Age group 80+ years

Item	Response	Without DED (%)	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
Are you currently working?	Retired	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Do you receive assistance from the government?	None of the above	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0
	Total missing	0	0	0
Did you have trouble paying for food at anytime during the past year?	No	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Valid Response	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

NB [1]: Without DED = respondents who did not select "Yes" for both DED and DME.

NB [2]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

EXP 6

Group	Subgroup	All respondents	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	With DED (%)	With DME (%)
All respondents		64 (100%)	45 (70.3%)	19 (29.7%)	14 (21.9%)	3 (4.7%)
Gender	Male	24 (44.4%)	15 (62.5%)	9 (37.5%)	9 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	Female	30 (55.6%)	23 (76.7%)	7 (23.3%)	5 (16.7%)	3 (10.0%)
	Total Missing	10	7	3	0	0
Age	18-39 yrs	18 (28.1%)	18 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	1 (5.6%)
	40-59 yrs	25 (39.1%)	20 (80.0%)	5 (20.0%)	4 (16.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	60-79 yrs	17 (26.6%)	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)	6 (35.3%)	2 (11.8%)
	80 yrs and over	4 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	1 - 5 years ago	4 (6.3%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	6 - 10 years ago	6 (9.4%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	11 - 15 years ago	13 (20.3%)	8 (61.5%)	5 (38.5%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	16 - 20 years ago	12 (18.8%)	9 (75.0%)	3 (25.0%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (8.3%)
	21 years ago or longer	29 (45.3%)	22 (75.9%)	7 (24.1%)	11 (37.9%)	2 (6.9%)
Control of Diabetes	Controlled	54 (88.5%)	38 (70.4%)	16 (29.6%)	14 (25.9%)	3 (5.6%)
	Not controlled	6 (9.8%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total Missing	3	3	0	0	0

NB [1]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [2]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.

EXP 7

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
Have you had any treatment for diabetic eye disease?	Yes	8 (57.1%)	3 (100.0%)

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
	No	5 (35.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	Don't know/Not sure	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	14 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
What treatment did you receive?	Laser	7 (87.5%)	3 (100.0%)
	Anti-VEGF	1 (12.5%)	2 (66.7%)
	Surgery	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)
	Other	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6	0
Did you complete the treatment?	Yes	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)
	No	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
	Still receiving treatment	3 (37.5%)	2 (66.7%)
	Total valid response	8 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Total missing	6	0
Do you feel that the treatment worked?	Yes, and vision improved	5 (71.4%)	1 (50.0%)
	Yes, but vision stayed the same	1 (14.3%)	1 (50.0%)
	No	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total valid response	7 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Total missing	7	1
What is/are the reason(s) that you did not complete the treatment?	Did not like the treatment	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Treatment was not effective	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Treatment was too expensive	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Appointment times were not convenient	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Other	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total valid response	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Total missing	14	2
What are the reason(s) that you have not had treatment for diabetic eye disease?	My doctor did not recommend any treatment	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Question	Response	With DED n (%)	With DME n (%)
	Total valid response	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Total missing	9	3

NB [1]: DED = respondents with DED = "Yes" minus respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [2]: DME = respondents with DME = "Yes".

NB [3]: Percentages within groups are calculated from non-missing data for that question.



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